

Authorized Agents for the Journal.
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JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.
JAMES H. MEREDITH, Bladen county.
B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.
LEWIS JONES, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir county.

Hail Storm.—Departure of Summer.

Last Thursday afternoon, as everybody about here knows, we were visited by one of the hail storms that you read about "each particular chunk of ice being near about the size of a piece of chalk, or a pigeon's egg, or a baby's thumb, or, speaking less metaphorically, some half inch in diameter, and the way it rattled and banged upon tin roofs and against window panes, and upon bare-headed dogs' noses, was a caution to Moses, to say nothing of Aaron. Luckily, it came too late in the year to do much injury to the crops, although we suppose it did some little. Such a fall of hail, and such cold weather as has followed, reminds us forcibly that the Fall of the year is also about, even—although the trees in this region still, in a great measure, retain their verdancy. Old summer is knocked on the head. The vim and vigor of youth and middle life are gone, and even the song of the mosquitoes is less musical—for which last let us be duly thankful.

It was the summer of pestilence and of migration. Never has so destructive a scourge swept over the low country of the far South. Never have so many people traveled around on the plea of business or of health. But for the painful features, there has been some amelioration in the prompt and liberal assistance given to the suffering communities by their brethren in all sections of the country; and we of this town and State, have also especial cause for gratitude in the enjoyment of the uninterrupted health with which we have been blessed.

And the country has been prosperous, generally speaking, and the revenues of the government have been large, and trade has increased, and the exhibit of imports and exports shows that, if we have imported largely, we have also exported largely, and the aggregate is very nearly twice what it was ten years ago; and our present crop of cotton is the largest ever made, while the increased consumption, which more than keeps pace with the increased production, leaves no doubt that prices will rule even higher than for the last crop. The partial failure of the crops in Europe will make a brisk demand for breadstuffs and provisions, at remunerative prices, so that, upon the whole, the indications are that the coming commercial season will export in prosperity any that has preceded it. Our imports and exports for the next year will probably reach two hundred and seventy millions each way, an aggregate of five hundred and twenty-five millions. And of this general prosperity North Carolina has also felt the influence, in the very largely increased value of lands, and of real estate generally, and in the impetus given to enterprises both of a public and private nature.

We care little for moralizing; people have died—many, perhaps, whose loss will be severely felt; but this is the common tale of life, and requires not to be again told; and besides, who let it say that dying is a misfortune? Who knows? So let it pass like the summer, as we all must come day or other—and but once. Better to come home in time, like a summer traveler, than wait 'till the snows and frosts of age overtake us.

We copy the following communication from the Herald of last Saturday, in relation to the proposed new site for the County Jail of New Hanover county. We dislike to find fault with the action of gentlemen in the discharge of a public duty, who, without doubt, have proceeded conscientiously, and to the best of their knowledge and belief; but we deem it proper and just alike to the public and to the committee, to give utterance to what we have found to be the almost unanimous feeling upon the subject—which is that of decided and unqualified opposition to any such change of location as that contemplated—and for the reasons set forth in the Herald's communication. Indeed, we have not seen a single individual this morning, and we have seen a good many, who do not participate strongly in this feeling. For our own part, we must confess, that we cannot see the slightest use for such a change, which must have the effect simply of changing the location of the nuisance, without at all abating it.

The New Jail.—Will you please inform us, if it be true, that W. C. Bettencourt and M. London, Esqs., the Committee to locate the new Jail, have concluded upon paying \$4,500 for that low swamp lot, at the corner of Fourth and Princes streets, for that purpose? The public are interested very deeply in this matter. Their convenience requires a more suitable location than the heart of the town, adjoining the homes of respectable families, and directly opposite the School House, where numbers of children of both sexes, are daily assembled for hours together.

We are not misinformed, the objection to the present Jail, on the part of the Public, was that it is a nuisance to the whole neighborhood. Is this objection intended to be assayed, by its removal one square only; by retaining it in the midst of private houses—changing the site from one side of the Court House to the other side?

A TAX PAYER.

The Steamships Anna arrived at Boston on the 22d inst., and the Africa at Halifax on the same day. The news is unimportant. The English papers reprint from the American Lord John Russell's manifesto on the proposed tri-partite guarantee of Cuba. The document is a surprise to the English public. The Czar had not officially notified his acceptance of the propositions in regard to Turkey.

It is rumored that he will refuse to accept any modification of the original note of the Four Powers coming directly from the Porte. The English and French newspapers are depressed on account of the renewed uncertainty of any peaceable settlement of the Eastern Question.

France is generally quiet. Navigation does not seem to be much disturbed by the vessels passing on French Rivers or Canals with Corn.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—The train going North from Richmond, Va., on Wednesday night last, was thrown off the track near Fredericksburg, by a log which had been designedly placed across the track. Nobody save the engineer was hurt; he was badly injured in the breast, but is supposed to be doing well.

The Comet has got ahead of the Sun, and an exchange paper says that it may be seen by getting up before sunrise, and looking Eastward. We fear that our chance of seeing his tail-ship again are small, for we can't get up so early. So, good bye, Mr. Comet—take care of yourself—look out for your tail, and don't let anybody try to cut it.

Progress of the Yellow Fever at New Orleans. NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 22, 11 7 A. M. The interments on Wednesday at New Orleans were 37, 17 of which were from Yellow-Fever. The weather is cold.

A REGULAR PUMP.—An eminent testifier being requested by "a few of his admirers" to sit for his portrait, consented, on condition that it should be taken in water cooler.

The Last Days of the Republic.

We find the following sketch of the history of this gentleman in the last number of the Raleigh Standard:

Mr. Bushee graduated with distinction at the University of North Carolina, and was admitted at an early age to the practice of the law. He rose rapidly in his profession, and was justly regarded as the ablest lawyer of his age, and one of the ablest lawyers of the South. As an advocate he had no superior among men of the same age with himself, while he was nearly always associated in important cases with his seniors, who had attained the front rank in the profession. He was most attentive to the interests of his clients, laboring in the preparation of his cases, and ardent in his pursuit of truth and justice.

Mr. Bushee was no seeker of public office. He was too modest to adopt any course in relation to office which might leave the impression that he desired it, or had a wish to obtain it over the heads of others; but at the same time no man served his party more faithfully or labored more constantly for its principles. He was a member of the Baltimore Convention of 1840—repeatedly a member of the Democratic State Committee—Elector on the Case and Butler Ticket in 1848—Clerk of the House of Commons for several sessions, and at the time of his death Reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court and a Counselor of State. No one enjoyed more than he the confidence of his party, and no man was more beloved by the masses in this Country. His popularity was the growth of years, and was the natural result of his unselfishness and amiability of character. His death has occasioned profound sorrow in this community among persons of all classes and parties. The loss is indeed a heavy one to his family, to the bar, to his friends here and in all quarters of the State, and to the State itself, for she had no more promising or brilliant son.

He has been cut down in the vigor of manhood and at a period when he had most to hope for, and most to attach him to this present life. But regrets are unavailing—Expressions of sorrow can have no effect upon the "cold cold earth of death." The recollection of his many services to his country, his friends, and his family, and the thought of his noble character, his unselfishness and his devotion to duty, still have the consolation of knowing that the gloom of the grave had no terrors for him, and that he has left to them all the legacy of a spotless and honored name.

His remains were interred on Sunday morning, after a most impressive funeral sermon by the Rev. Dr. Lucy.

From the N. O. Crescent.

Later from Texas—Army Movement.

By the arrival of the steamship Louisiana, J. Smith, master, from Galveston, we have learned that the 9th of the State, and the 1st instant, in reference to certain military preparations says:

On Thursday evening last an express arrived in our city from Gen. Smith, at Corpus Christi, commanding all the troops at our different posts to rendezvous at San Antonio at the earliest possible moment. At nine o'clock on Friday morning the express was received by Assistant Quartermaster Major Belger, and by ten o'clock the same evening six messengers were speeding on their way with the tidings of rendezvous.

ARMY ORDERS.—From two orders received from Brevet Major General Smith—one dated Corpus Christi, August 20, and the other Indianapolis, August 22, we glean the following particulars:

Three companies of 1st Infantry from Fort Tiffin, four companies of the 5th Infantry from Fort Belknap, four from the post on Clear Fork of the Brazos, four companies from 8th Infantry from Fort Chadbourne, four from Fort McKavitt, will march without delay, via San Antonio, to occupy points on the Rio Grande hereafter to be designated. Each battalion of the 1st Infantry will be accompanied by a company of the 5th Infantry, and the different companies are now actively engaged to insure a rapid and effective concentration of the forces on the Rio Grande.

Arrival of the Philadelphia—The Fever—Another Telegraph Operator Dead.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 19.—The steamer Philadelphia has arrived here from Philadelphia. She has but one wheel, the other being disabled. She brings no news of moment.

The fever continues to abate. The total number of deaths in nine days amount to 446, including 289 of fever. There were 26 fever deaths day before yesterday, and 18 yesterday. Mr. Clayton, chief operator in the Moore's Telegraph office here, has fallen a victim to the epidemic.

Accounts from various cotton plantations in Louisiana, Alabama and Mississippi, represent the fever as being very serious and fatal among the slaves. NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 19.—The interments yesterday were 54, including 35 from yellow fever. NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 20.—The interments yesterday were 49, including 35 from yellow fever. Today 49, including 35 from fever.

The disease is still raging fearfully along the river, devastating towns and plantations. NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 21.—Advices from Galveston to the 7th state that the deaths from yellow fever there averaged thirteen per day, and at Houston five.

MOBILE, Sept. 20.—The interments to day have been only fifteen, including 12 from yellow fever. MOBILE, Sept. 19.—The interments on Saturday were 30, including 26 from fever. Yesterday 20, including 18 from yellow fever.

SANTA ANNA AND THE MEXICAN TERRITORY.—Our latest accounts from Mexico represent SANTA ANNA as the great obstacle for the want of money. The New York Herald says: "We have some thirty millions surplus in the treasury, and it is still accumulating. We want another strip of wild land." SANTA ANNA wants cash. A fair exchange is no robbery. There is a fair prospect, therefore, of peace with Mexico upon the basis of "manifest destiny." So mote it be.

DR. WEBSTER'S SYMPTOM OF TWENTY LANGUAGES.—It is understood that Dr. Noah Webster left among his other valuable manuscripts "A Synopsis of the principal words of twenty languages, arranged in classes under the same radical letters." A correspondent of the Independent, writing over the signature of "A Vermont Country Pastor," is so anxious that this manuscript should be published that he makes the following proposition:

"I will make one of two hundred, at twenty dollars each, to publish that work; or, if I will make one of one hundred, at forty dollars each, at think any competent firm would undertake to publish the work, or at least to procure types and set them, for the sum thus raised."

"I am fully aware that when Dr. Julius urged Dr. Webster to send the manuscript to Europe for publication that he (Dr. Webster) said the work must be printed in America; but I, I ask, can any of the United States or Dr. Goodrich, Dr. Gibbs, Prof. Hadley, and the literary corps of old Yale form among them a linguistic host as good as the one supported by the body of the venerable Dr. Webster?"

The literary executors of the great lexicographer will doubtless make some response to this appeal.

WILD RICE.—Mr. T. W. Higgins, of this city, has sent us a box of wild rice; gathered in the country beyond St. Anthony's Falls, Minnesota. It is a popular article of food among the Indians, and resembles the ordinary rice, being somewhat longer and narrower in the grain. Though a variety here, this wild rice is not abundant on the margin of the Northern lake and the upper branches of the Mississippi. The water fowls feed on it, as well as Indians, traders and hunters. The grain is nearly as white as common rice, and it is almost as nutritious. It may be used for bread or as a substitute for rice. It grows to a height of about twelve feet.

The Act of the Government of France.

The act of the Government of France, in this connection, upon the following points:

"According to law in France, the seizure of bread in towns is determined, every fifteen days, by the municipal authority with reference to the average price of flour, in order that the consumer may have the full benefit of a fall in the value of the raw material. When the bread of flour rises to a certain level, the seizure of bread is the same proportion. By this rule, and according to the quotations of flour on the 1st of September, the price of bread should have been fixed for the ensuing fortnight at ninety cents the loaf of two kilograms, (about 4 lbs.). Instead of eighty cents, which had been the rate in August, the municipal authority has fixed it at 100 cents. The seizure of bread is the same proportion. By this rule, and according to the quotations of flour on the 1st of September, the price of bread should have been fixed for the ensuing fortnight at ninety cents the loaf of two kilograms, (about 4 lbs.). 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